

Gallipolis Journal.

R. L. STEWART, Editor.

At \$1.50, invariably in advance.

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1863.

The circulation of the Journal is much larger than any other paper published in the county, and it is read by the most enterprising, prosperous, and intelligent classes. Advertisements inserted in it, will be read by a large proportion of the citizens of the county, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money spent in judicious advertising. The business capacity of every man is measured by the community according as he takes pains to make known his place of doing business, and the line of business he is pursuing. No man ever lost anything by advertising. No man ever gained anything by neglecting to do so.

The advance in paper, printing material, and labor, is being seriously felt by our contemporaries, many of them advancing their subscription price 25 per cent. The Journal as yet has not found it necessary to do so. Nor do we think it will. Our terms are the same as before the war, although the cost of publishing it, is fully one-third more. As labor is the chief expense in getting out our paper—costing the same for 100 copies as for 1000—it will readily be seen that an increased subscription list will avoid the necessity of an increase in the price. We trust our readers will look at it in this light, and by showing it to their neighbors who are not subscribers, induce them to send in their names, at the same time bearing in mind the \$1.50 in advance.

The Journal as an advertising medium possesses superior advantages over any other paper in the District. Our circulation is largely in excess of any paper published in it. Business men will find our rates as low as any, and in display or typographical appearance of their advertisements, we shall not allow the Journal to be surpassed.

We design furnishing the Journal office in a short time, with complete facilities for executing Job Work of every description on short notice, and at low rates. Our patrons shall have no longer any cause of complaint on this point.

The press and printing materials of The Philadelphia Evening Journal have been sold at auction for the sum of \$800. The concern owed for rent alone, the sum of \$2,000. Copperheadism was the cause of its collapse. The same disease will soon become epidemic among that class of papers.

To any one sending us the names of ten new subscribers, accompanied with the \$15.00 subscription price, we will send one copy of the Journal for one year, free; twenty subscribers with the \$30.00, one copy of the Journal, and one copy of Harper's Weekly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G.—Marriage notices received from persons outside of Gallia county, must be accompanied with fifty cents in order to insure attention. Want of space imperatively demands this.

S. R.—Obituary notices, other than name, age, and residence of deceased, must be paid for as other advertising. We cannot deviate from this rule without infringing on the rights of our patrons.

ANON.—We pay no attention to anonymous communications, no matter how worthy of publication they otherwise might be. The name of every contributor is required, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith in the writer.

J. D.—We can only find room for a portion of your letter. Shall be pleased to hear from you again. Short and comprehensive as we know you can do it.

B.—Your article came to hand too late for this issue. Shall appear next week.

POST PRIMA.—Your article is declined. If the Aid to the Revenue at your place allows packages to be marked to him and thus defraud the revenue, or favor men of doubtful loyalty, his superior officer should be informed of it promptly. We have no doubt the evil complained of, will be just as promptly remedied.

M. D.—Your advertisement is declined. The Journal observes the same course toward all patent medicine notices. Our readers pay for their papers, and we have as many cash paying advertisements as we can find room for.

DR. S.—We cannot find room to present for this article. While we agree with the writer in his views, we find nothing new advanced in it. The question is becoming daily settled by the progress of the war. Other matter of greater importance is pressing upon our columns.

UNION STAR'S BOYS.—Your advertisement for correspondence with young ladies, cannot be admitted in the columns of the Journal. You would hardly consent to have your sister carry on a correspondence with men, in a way under the circumstances. If not, you will hardly ask us to aid you in obtaining it from others. The tendency of all such notices is "only evil continually."

The important topic of the week has been the President's Message, which was delivered to Congress on Wednesday, the 8th inst. No document of the kind has yet been issued which will be more closely scanned or widely read. We have no room this week even for a few extracts from the main portion of the Message. The proclamation accompanying it, we give in full.

The whole is written in that quaint style peculiar to President Lincoln, but which bears the impress of sober, honest truth. As such, it will be well received by the loyal people of the United States, whilst the fierce howl of rage from the rebels, and the vindictive and malignant assaults of the copperheads of the North, only prove how completely its force tells home upon their cause. His offers of amnesty to the poor, deluded masses of the rebel States, will meet the approval of every honest man, no less than his decided views relative to the exclusion of the leaders in this wicked and merciless war, from any benefits thereof. Let us wait patiently for the results. The Emancipation Proclamation is silently doing its work, although it was received with derision by the rebels and their friends. The proclamation just issued will in due time effect the purpose for which it was designed. Meantime as its operations progress, let us watch the writhing of the copperheads under it—and "see the salvation of God."

The Democratic party seems divided into two branches, one known as War Democrats, the other Peace Democrats. As the latter class arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to be considered the genuine, original Jacksonian Democracy, it may not be amiss to investigate their claim to it. A Peace Democrat is one who believes in the doctrine of States Rights as taught by John C. Calhoun, for which teaching, Jackson regretted very much that he had not hung the said Calhoun. The Peace Democrat goes one step further than Calhoun, and insists that Southern States have rights, Northern States none. It is all a right of the South to array her people against the Government, but the North must not call on her sons to defend it. He believes in the rights of men—especially to take from other men their rights. He believes in "the Constitution as it is,"—but to be construed by rebels in arms against it. He believes all men to be equal, and talks glibly of the poor man and "the dear people," yet he sympathizes with a hell-born aristocracy who have deluged the country in blood, because they were too well born and bred to submit to the election of one of the "dear people" who happened at one time to split rails for an honest living. He believes the Democratic party a divine institution, specially designed to govern the country, whether a majority of the "dear people" consent to it or not. He at once decides which is the genuine "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend" or Democratic party from the name it assumes, for the same reason that if a horse be called "swift," you can safely bet on his speed. He boasts greatly of the blessed privilege of voting at elections. He only considers himself bound by the result when it places the Democracy in power. In this respect, he imitates the Scotchman who played cards with some Jews and lost his "pile," whereupon he "grabbed" the funds, and shaking his fist at the terrified Israelites, exclaimed, "Dom ye are all the enemies of our Lord." He thinks the United States ought to have Cuba by fraud or force. He also thinks the United States have no right to prevent Kentucky from being stolen away from us. He thinks all this time that consistency is a jewel found only among the Peace Democracy. So do we.

An old lady in West Virginia is collecting all the copperhead newspapers of the North she can lay her hands on to make soap of. She says they are a "desp't" sight better than the regular secess papers, the latter being only equal to clear her, but the copperhead sheets fully equal to the best "concentrated."

Late files of the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal have been received at the North. The reprinted articles, it is a significant fact, are nearly all copied from the Chicago Times and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Without the dear ladies, we should be but a stag nation.

Gen. Cox has left Cincinnati for the front. Although the campaign of the General, on the Kanawha, were not noted for any special or striking incident, yet his Division on the field of Antietam, and in other battles connected with the Army of the Potomac, covered themselves with glory. It is to be hoped a like success may attend the General in his present position.

Joseph A. Donnelly and John H. Cherington, Company L, 7th Ohio Cavalry, who were captured about 15th of October, near Bristol, West Va., made their escape from a Richmond prison or tobacco house, on the night of the 13th of November last, by digging under the wall and excavating a tunnel about 35 feet in length. They arrived safe home last week and give a most interesting account of their privations in prison, and hair-breadth escapes, as also their journey to our lines. They fully confirm the statements already made relative to the prison "hells" of Richmond, and say that "imagination can hardly conceive of the terrible reality." They were confined in a room in the basement with 118 others. The room, although large for the purpose originally designed, was too small for 120 men as a prison. But one stove was allowed in it, and as few, if any, of the prisoners had blankets, or even coats, they suffered intensely from cold. Their food consisted of corn bread coarse and raw, and not half enough of even that, with a tincupful of cabbage soup very thin and watery. As they never got sight, taste or smell of the meat used in making it, it may have been mule or dog for aught they knew.

Tubs were placed in the same room for private purposes, the stench from which, rendered the atmosphere overpowering; yet these men slept, ate, and lived for three weeks in this horrible place. Lice in countless thousands, swarmed over everything, rendering rest impossible.

After getting clear of Richmond, they were indebted wholly to the slaves for sustenance and guidance into our lines. These men left Gallia county imbued with strong prejudices against the negro. Their experience in getting out of Dixie, has worked a marvellous change in their views, and they are now decidedly of opinion that one loyal negro is worth three rebels at any time. Strange, indeed, that those only who have no knowledge of Southern affairs, should think otherwise.

A meeting of gentlemen, styling themselves the "Conservative Union National Committee," was held a few days ago at the Burnet House in Cincinnati. Quite a number of sage remarks about the weather were made, and a resolution adopted in favor of Geo. B. McClellan for the Presidency. The resolution was ordered to be printed, after which the Conservative Union National Committee adjourned—"to take snuff." Our readers will remember that George B. McClellan was once Commander of the army of the Potomac, quite lately interested in the election of Judge Woodward, the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and now, we think, resides in New Jersey.

Harper's Weekly contains a pictorial representation of the prisoners at Belle Isle, near Richmond. This picture many suppose to be grossly exaggerated. Rev. E. W. Hutter, who has lately been released from Richmond, says of it: "The pictorial representation in Harper's Weekly, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness." Persons who have seen that picture, can imagine nothing more hideous. What then must the reality be if Mr. Hutter speaks truthfully?

Reports reached Gallipolis on Monday last, of another rebel raid on Kanawha. Up to the time of going to press, we cannot obtain facts sufficient to base a reliable article upon. It is rumored that the rebels belong to Jenkin's Brigade, but have been co-operating with Longstreet, now on the run from Knoxville.

Their force is variously estimated at from 300 to 500. A portion of them attacked Co. G, 13th Virginia in camp, at Hurricane Bridge, and were held at bay until nightfall, when Co. G, quietly withdrew with the loss of two men killed. On Monday night the enemy were reported as camped near Frazer's bottom, above Buffalo, on Kanawha.

The Government steamer Victor No. 2 passed up Kanawha as far as Red House last night, and the B. C. Levi from Charleston down to the same point, without getting a sight of the gang. The steamer General Meigs, went through also, without molestation.

There is little doubt that over 400 rebels are now on the south side of Kanawha. Gen. Scammon's force at Charleston has been somewhat weakened by a detachment sent to intercept Longstreet, otherwise this squad would hardly escape capture. As it is they will not find it easy to get away.

The present fine stage of water in the river, renders their crossing it rather difficult. The fate of John Morgan would surely be theirs, did they attempt it.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

For the week ending, Monday, December 14th, carefully condensed:

Congress assembled on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 A. M. Schuyler Colfax having been previously nominated in caucus was elected speaker of the House on the 1st ballot. The vote stood as follows: Whole number 181; necessary to a choice 92.

1st Ballot—Colfax, 101; S. S. Cox, 42; Dawson, 12; Mallory, 10; Subbins, 8; King, 4; Blair, 2; Stiles, 1. The Democracy scattered considerably as will be seen by the above vote. Etheridge's courage failed him at the last in carrying out the foul plot concocted by the copperheads to exclude certain States for want of certain certificates in due form. This rather disconcerted the gang, and hence the division of their forces. On Tuesday, McPherson of Pa., was elected Clerk, Ordway of N. H., Sergt. at Arms, Goodenough Doorkeeper and King, Postmaster.

On Wednesday the President's Message was received and read. A resolution was offered by Washburn of Ill., tendering the thanks of Congress to General Grant and his brave army for their gallant conduct during the war, and for providing a suitable medal for General Grant, in the name of the United States, which passed without debate or opposition.

The committees were probably announced on Monday. It is understood the Military Committee will consist of Major General Schenck, Major General Garfield, Brig. General Loan, and Brig. General Farnsworth of Ways and Means, Thad. Stevens will continue Chairman. In the Senate Collier has been removed from the Finance Committee.

J. L. Armstrong, a citizen of Gallia county, was tried in the United States Court at Cincinnati, a few days since, on a charge of harboring a deserter, who was his own son. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Armstrong was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the period of six months. Harboring deserters has become rather a dangerous operation. The present large reward offered for deserters, is having the effect to smoke out many, who for months past have evaded capture. Mr. Armstrong's case may serve to show that the Federal Government is become terribly in earnest on all points tending to crush out this rebellion.

The first practical printer elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The newspaper men in Washington are so elated by it, that they design giving him a complimentary dinner.

The army news for the past week is of little interest compared with that of the week previous. The army of the Potomac seems to have gone into winter quarters, and we shall have little else to report of it until the spring campaign opens—by which time it is presumed General starvation will have completed the final rout of the rebel hosts.

It is rumored that Vice President Stephens, has again visited Fortress Monroe, on an embassy of peace. Gen. Butler will be found ready to attend to him, if true, but the whole thing is a fable.

General Butler has taken active measures to enlist negro soldiers in his department. Army operations in Texas are being pushed forward vigorously, and every thing augurs well for the success of Gen. Banks.

The rebel authorities refuse to receive any more supplies for our soldiers in their prisons—alleging as an excuse that they have been charged with making improper applications of the supplies, and further that our men are now furnished with everything required for their comfort.

No news of special importance from Grant's army.

GALLIPOLIS, Dec. 14th, 1863.

Mr. STEWART: Permit us, through your columns, to return our warmest thanks to the citizens of Gallipolis for their liberal contributions to our Union Supper of last week; and still more particularly do we desire to acknowledge the generous donations of kind friends at a distance, to whom we are much indebted for the success of our undertaking, because of their liberality. The following persons, will not soon be forgotten for their true and loyal assistance:

Carle's Orchestra, for their unequalled music.
Mrs. Capt. Crooks.
" Benj. Mills.
" P. Cherington.
" J. Smithers.
" A. Logue.
Officers Ohio No. 3.
Mr. J. Middleworth.
" W. Walker.
" Henry Shepard.
" Aug. Guthrie.

To Dr. Bell of the Hospital, we are under many obligations, both for personal assistance and for permitting quite a number of soldiers from those under his command, to render us those valuable aid. We can only say that if at any time the services of this Society can be of use at the Hospital, or in any cause of suffering or need, we shall be happy to respond to the call.

AID SOCIETY.

Local Matters. Army Correspondence.

The officers of the Great Western Sanitary Fair to be opened at Cincinnati, on the 21st inst., have made a stirring appeal to the citizens of the State for donations of money or articles suitable for the fair. We have received a circular from the managers, as have the managers of the Sanitary Committee of this county. At a meeting held in Gallipolis on Monday night last, by the Military Committee the following named gentlemen, were appointed chairmen of Township Committees, who will appoint their assistants.

The time is short, and prompt action is necessary. Go to work at once. All articles collected or donated should be forwarded to E. Delton, Gallipolis, on or before the 21st December, Monday next:

Cheshire—C. L. Guthrie.
Addison—Frank Guthrie.
Clay—Truman Guthrie.
Gayan—Hugh Niday.
Ohio—Jas. H. Guthrie.
Harrison—Jacob Kerns.
Green—John Waddell Esq.
Perry—Amos Ripley.
Raccoon—George Egle.
Greenfield—Wm. Hunt.
Walnut—Wm. Allison.
Morgan—Hiram Wilcox Esq.
Huntington—Rev. Mr. Breare.
Springfield—G. L. Payne.

The inmates of the Gallia county Infirmary now number twenty-eight; fourteen males, and fourteen females. A good sized family to feed at the present high prices of provisions.

The way to insure an increased Union vote in Gallia county at the Presidential election next fall, is to circulate loyal newspapers. If each one of our subscribers would induce a doubtful voter to read a good Journal for one year, he will hardly fail to vote right. Try it.

Our Union friends will find at Bailey & Maguet's the finest assortment of wall paper in the county. Also a large stock of stationery, envelopes, blank-books, &c., all at the very lowest prices. Holiday presents for the little folks in endless variety. Give them a call.

Our thanks are due our friend George W. Eagle, of Raccoon township, for the list of new subscribers sent us on Saturday, accompanied by the cash. Raccoon township is the place to find such men. Vallandighamers are there "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Are there not men like Mr. Eagle in the other townships who will lend a helping hand to the Journal? The holidays will prove a favorable time to canvass for subscribers. Friends of the Journal, improve the time.

Mr. Emsheimer and Bro. on Court street, in Gallipolis, notify the readers of the Journal, through its advertising columns, that they are on hand to wait on all who may call at their store for Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c. In this respect, they show their qualifications as business men. The trifling cost of an advertisement does not deter them from doing that, which they know to be to their interest. They are bound to succeed.

The steamboat Viola narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on her way from Point Pleasant to this place on Monday last. The tile between the boilers fell in, allowing the flames to rise to the cabin floor. By prompt use of the hose, and covering the hole with sheet-iron the flames were soon extinguished.

The steamboat Fannie McBurnie, so long familiarly known to our citizens was sold a short time since by the Ohio company, for \$25,000. She was sunk at Island No. 34, in the Mississippi river a few days ago, and proves a total loss to her owners.

If you want a fine "Photo" or Ambrotype, call at Carle's art gallery on 2nd street below the public square. Charlie understands his business, and never fails to give general satisfaction. Give him a call and see for yourselves.

A most dastardly outrage was committed in Cheshire, on last Thursday evening, of which Mr. Peter Knopp, one of the most highly respected citizens of the township, was the victim. The facts as given us, are these: "About 7 o'clock he was returning from the smoke house, where he had been engaged in salting meat, to his dwelling house, holding a lighted candle in his hand. When within a few rods of his dwelling, he was fired upon twice by some miscreant, one of the bullets entering his thigh, and the other, the lower part of the abdomen. The latter wound is supposed to be mortal. No clue has yet been found leading to the discovery of the murderer.

Before the election the Vallandighamers made a terrible outcry about the \$300 clause in the conscription law, as favoring the rich, and oppressing the poor. Now that it is likely to be repealed, they are again greatly exercised about its injustice to the poor man, in obliging him to pay a high price for a substitute. Really these gentlemen are hard to please.

LETTER FROM THE 10th OHIO. OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, 5th OHIO INF., VERMILIONVILLE, LA. Nov. 9, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND:—Yours of the 5th ult., is at last received, and read with pleasure. We didn't get any mail for nearly a month; and you may imagine our suspense, especially in these election times, when everybody was eager to hear the news. Lieut. Col. S. E. Varner, run for representative in Secho county, and was beaten over 400 votes, (badly for all Vallandighamers.) What say you? We are in a manner doing nothing at present except watching guerrillas, and eating up the cattle for the rebels, and feeding our stock with their corn. We are gradually making our way back to Brashear City, and it is rumored that we will return to New Orleans; but you know the origin of most all camp rumors—there is no dependence to be put in them. We have had no frost yet, but the wind is very cold some days, especially on the Prairies. It is very windy and cold to day, but we are encamped in the timber so that it affords no great protection. The boys are all very well, and much rejoiced to think they are on the last year of their term of service, but all think of re-enlisting if the war is not over after a brief visit to their friends; and from all appearances the result of the war is with Rosecrans (now Grants), army. If our forces are successful there, I have no doubt they will be, I see but little chance for the rebellion to last much longer, yet it may last some time, and if it does not end according to our terms, I am in favor of prosecuting it for 10 years to come. Whenever the whole Confederacy does as the garrison at Vicksburg did, (stack their arms and hoist their white flag,) I am in favor of quitting them, and not before.

I forgot whether I told you in my last letter that Markham had received his commission as 2d Lieut. Old Raxor Strap is the same old tramp—spends all his wages for "Hostetters Bitters," or whatever kind he can get. He voted the Broughton ticket out and out. Every man voted it in Co. E, except old Brown and Hixson, and they didn't vote at all. You doubtless remember Lieut. Stimmell, now Capt. He voted the Vallandigham ticket—so did Lieut. Shaffer, of Gallipolis—but you better believe they are bored over it since the result of the election is known in the State. We have not heard the soldier's vote yet, but we know it will be all right. I suppose very few Regiments in the field polled as many votes for the old traitor, as ours did. The vote was as follows:—Brought 167 votes, Val—51.

The Portsmouthites went heavy on (Vallandigham, Varner, and Victory), but it turned out to be Vanity, Vainity, and Vainboasting.

How do the old Drumsongues on Campaign feel? They look like they had been caught with a sheep on their backs, don't they? Enough of this. Election day is over now. My health is very good.

By writing soon you will oblige
Yours Respectfully,
M. RIFE, Lieut. and Q. M.
56th O. V. I.

PROCLAMATION ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

The following proclamation is appended to the Message:

WHEREAS, on and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and

WHEREAS, a Rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States have been for a long time subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring the forfeiture and confiscation of property, and the liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such terms and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

WHEREAS, it is now desired by some persons, heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and re-instate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States, and

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them and each of them with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that, every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep, and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States, thereafter;

and that I will in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Congress, passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long, and so far as not yet repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court and, that I will in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long, and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government, all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election, of the year of our Lord, 1860, each having taken the aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others shall be established a State Government which shall be republican and no wise contravening said oath.

Such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition, a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that in constructing a loyal State government in any State the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others if any contravening said conditions which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation so far as it relates to State government, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State government may be established within said States or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must be understood that another possible mode would not be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

TEX MULE.—A correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer, sums up the merits of the mule as compared with the horse as follows: 1. He is much more easily and cheaply raised than his cousin, the horse. 2. He eats but little more than half as much when matured. 3. He is satisfied with and thrives upon a coarser provender. 4. It costs less to keep him in harness and in shoes. 5. He is proportionately stronger. 6. He is very much tougher. 7. He is less liable to disease. 8. He has more sense and docility. 9. He is better adapted to some important kind of work. 10. He is a true puller, and when loaded, a quicker traveler. He sells for a better price. He lives more than twice as long. 11. He is better looking!—[No accounting for taste.] 12. In nothing but fitness is he excelled by the horse.

—For unadulterated economy commend us to the German. Give him a salary of forty cents per diem; and in ten years he will own a brick block; a fat horse, nine children; and a yow broader than his leg; and as good natured as a blind kitten.